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the birds several other flocks of varying numbers also appeared and joined the first, thus making a large one of nearly two thousand individuals, this estimate being based on as careful a count as could be made. The majority of the birds occupied the tops of three trees adjacent to each other from which many flew to small mountain ash trees close by to feed upon the berries, the remainder of the flock being perched on the telephone wires in the vicinity. There was a continual 'milling' going on in the flock, the individuals being constantly in motion, this activity being accompanied by their lisping notes.

"Near the base of the largest of the trees grew a tall decorative rose bush close to the edge of a retaining wall at the side of the street walk. This wall was about five feet in height, and as the bush had many hips numbers of the birds attempted to alight therein to feed, but its branches being too weak to sustain them would continually give way, and this in turn caused a constant commotion, for it kept the birds fluttering and interfering with each other and also dislodged many hips which fell to the walk beneath to be eaten by the birds alighting thereon.

"The appearance of this proceeding reminded one of a swarm of bees and the feeding birds were so engrossed as to be almost oblivious of our presence as we stood within a few feet of them.

"Several times the flock took wing and circled above the trees, then returned to scatter about—some in the bushes, some on the phone wires, but the greater number gathered in the tops of the trees and no matter how engaged or whether or not on the wing they did not cease their notes. Finally being disturbed all arose in a body, made a wide swing or two and breaking up into several small flocks left the locality."

Flocks of Bohemian Waxwings continued to be seen in this vicinity during January and the early part of February, after which their numbers rapidly diminished and they were less frequently seen. Our last record is March 1, when a few birds were noted by Mr. C. J. Albrecht in the northern part of the city.

The species was also well distributed throughout this region, for we have records of its appearance from as far to the north as Prevost, on one of the San Juan group of islands north of the eastern extremity of the Strait, this being given us by Mr. D. E. Brown, of Seattle, to as far south as Olympia, and it is a fair assumption that the movement must have been of quite wide extent.—S. F. RATHBUN, *Seattle, Wash.*

Bohemian Waxwing at Salem, Mo.—January 1, 1918, a bunch of about ten of these birds were seen in an apple tree near my home, in Salem, feeding on the withered apples still on the tree. They were very tame and unsuspicious, and one could come within ten feet of them as they fed, without disturbing them. Their lisping notes and their method of flight were like the Cedar Waxwing. They were, however, appreciably larger; the black stripe along the eye, the black spot on the throat, the

white and yellow on each wing, and the broader band of yellow on the tail were clearly seen. The general body color seemed grayer than the Cedar Waxwing. One bird was also seen January 2 near the same place. PAUL DENT AND DENT JOHERST, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) at Rochester, N. Y.

A flock of 65 of these birds was first seen on February 28, 1920, by Mr. Horsey, who then called Mr. Edson and both of us then studied them until we saw clearly all the points which separate them from the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). We were able to observe the chestnut rufous under-tail coverts, white and yellow on wings, larger size and grayer coloration. The notes, too, are very distinctive, being much louder, and could perhaps be described as a lisped whistle. The flock remained intact for four days and from 65 to 2 were seen every day until March 9. But 2 to 35 birds were noted several days afterwards until March 26, when five birds were seen. They were here 18 days in all.—W. L. G. EDSON AND R. E. HORSEY, *The Herbarium, Highland Park, Reservoir Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

Bohemian Waxwings, at Rochester, N. Y.—March 3 was the first day that I had an opportunity to study the waxwings recorded above by Messrs. Edson and Horsey. Thirty of them were in the same crabapple tree in which they were first seen feeding on the fruit. Only eight or ten being in the tree at one time, the others were in the top of a nearby elm. As soon as one would get two or three berries in its crop it would fly to the elm while another bird would fly to the vacated place in the crabapple. As they flew past, some within four feet, their flight seemed to be slightly swifter than the Cedar bird's. I was able to approach within eight feet of the birds without having them show any signs of alarm, but if I moved slowly forward they would watch me carefully, only those on the opposite side of the bush feeding, until I was about six feet from the nearest bird. Then he would leap into the air and fly to the elm to be quickly followed by the others. At this close distance the distinguishing marks were very readily observed. It was very apparent that the birds were larger than the common waxwings and seemed to be nearer two than one inch longer. The body coloration was lighter than in the Cedar bird and the black throat showed much more plainly. The other identification marks such as the chestnut under tail-coverts and the yellow on the tip and lower margin of the primaries and the white on the tips of the secondaries were very clearly seen. The notes, which were to be heard continually, were much louder than those of the Cedar Waxwing and were more like a trill than a lisp.

The next opportunity I had to observe the birds was March 5. Twenty-three individuals were at the same place but five was the largest number seen in the crab-apple at one time.